1: Glacken, Clarence J. Studies of Okinawan Village Life. Scientific Investigations in the Ryuku Islands (SIRI) Report No. 4. Washington, D.C.: Pacific Science Board, National Research Council, 1953. (mimeographed)

Pp. [ia-e] ii, 382; preface; introduction; 8 photographs; ca. 50 text figures and diagrams; numerous tables; 6 maps; glossary; bibliography.

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/This monograph is a more extensive version of Glacken's later book published under the title of The Great Loochoo: A Study of Okinawan Village Life (1955). In his review of the publication, Wayne Suttles considered it to be "the first major work in English on the Ryuku Islands" (American Anthropologist 58: 750, 1956). In any event, the present work will undoubtedly long remain a basic source on Okinawan ethnography. It is based primarily upon six months of field work in three sample villages chosen as examples of the main different types of economies--agriculture, fishing, stonecutting, and forestry. The coverage of

1: Glacken, Clarence J.

cultural aspects is comprehensive and detailed. In addition to the primary focus on man-land relations, there is very detailed information on such topics as economic organization, kinship (including the kinship terminology omitted in the book), marriage, family life, socialization patterns, formal education, religion, festivals, funerals and mourning, and the community. In spite of a lengthy discussion of what is called the "family system"--which includes the entire network of kin groups, this is probably the least satisfactory part of the monograph. The structuring of the patrilineal kin groups remains ambiguous, although it may be suggested that they seem to constitute a segmentary lineage system. Again, the description of the political system is rather sketchy and unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, there is no index, but the table of contents is fairly comprehensive.

On the basis of previous listings, Glacken has been classified as an ethnologist in the heading of the file slips. Actually, however, as he specifically states in the preface of his publication, he is a geographer. --Analyst/

Field date: 1951-1952
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Evaluation: Ethnologist, Geographer - 5
Processed in 1962

2: Maretzki, Thomas W. and Hatsumi Maretzki. Taira: An Okinawan Village. In Beatrice B. Whiting, ed., Six Cultures: Studies of Child Rearing. Introduction by Beatrice B. Whiting. Pp. 1-13, 363-539. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1963.

2 maps; 1 figure; 16 photographs.

Yale Nqd60.963W. DLC card no.: 63-8908.

[This is an ethnographic report of Taira, a northeastern Okinawan village, based on field work conducted by a husband-and-wife team during 1954-55. It is part of the series of six comparative studies undertaken by a group of social scientists from Harvard, Yale, and Cornell Universities to explore cross-culturally the relationship between different patterns of child rearing and subsequent differences in personality. This source is presented in two parts: (1) a description of the adult world as background data, and (2) a chronological account of child training from pregnancy to preadolescence. Part 1 includes, in addition to a general description of economy, polity, religion, family and kinship, education, and social organization, such special topics as social control, theory of disease, and leisure-time activities, in order to test patterns of succorance, nurturance, self-reliance, achievement, responsibility, obedience, dominance, sociability, and aggression (nine behavioral system hypotheses developed by Whiting and Child). Throughout the test, an attempt is made to compare the situation as it existed

2: Maretzki, Thomas W. and Hatsumi Maretzki.

before World War II, during the War, and as it is today.

Standard ethnographic techniques, especially participant observation and interviews, were intensively applied to a sampling unit of about 100 families and 24 mothers of a homogeneous group. This source is meant to be only a preliminary testing of the hypotheses developed by Whiting and Child, and does not contain any comparative analysis or generalizations concerning personality and culture or the socialization process. It is an objective and succinct ethnographical account of an Okinawan village, which will serve as good orientation material for the culture.

The introduction by Whiting on the comparative studies of six societies has also been processed to provide the theoretical orientation and methodology of the source.]

Field dates: 1954-1955
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965-1967

3: Pitts, F. R., William P. Lebra and Wayne P. Suttles. Post-war Okinawa. Scientific Investigations in the Ryukyu Islands (SIRI), SIRI Report, 8. Washington, D.C., National Research Council, Pacific Science Board, 1955.

8, 232 p.; 4 illustrations; 7 maps.

HRAF copy.

[This source is a post-World War II description of Okinawan culture. It was prepared by two ethnologists and a geographer under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Science and was funded by the Department of the Army. The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of the American military occupation on Okinawan culture. In order to document that impact, pre- and post-war culture patterns were compared. The authors discuss social organization, political organization, religion, economic activities, diet, land use and tenure, population trends and health, and sanitary habits. In addition, they evaluate Okinawan-American relations and provide recommendations for improving relations and for stabilizing the Okinawan economy. The study was based on nine months of field research, as part of a contract with George Washington University.]

Field date: 1953-1954
Analyst: Helen Gunsher Bornstein, marker

Evaluation: Ethnologists, Geographer - 5
Processed in 1975